



## Co-Operation For Victory

EVENTS OF THE PAST three years have taught an unforgettable lesson in the value of collective security. Familiar to us all, is the tragic story of the fall, one by one, of the small nations of the Old World. It is now clear that the story might have been different had they foreseen their danger and presented a united front before the onslaught of the common enemy. It is gratifying to see that those nations still free of the Axis have learned the lesson and that they are working closely together in the prosecution of the war. Canada is co-operating fully with the other free nations. Between the United States and Canada there has grown up a degree of co-operation in production and defense which sets a fine example in the breaking down of barriers between friendly nations in these critical times.

### Joint War Production

Through the Joint War Production Committee, Canada has increased its production with the United States have co-ordinated their production capacity in order to bring their maximum output of war materials to the peak as soon as possible. How full their co-operation in these matters is, is illustrated by the fact that all priority orders issued in the United States, apply automatically in Canada, and thus the war industries of both countries share equally in this important factor of production. The Joint Production Board, recently set up by Britain and the United States, was formed on the pattern of the agreement which exists between Canada and the United States.

### Resources Of Two Nations

Edward A. Locke, assistant to Donald Nelson, chairman of the American War Production Board, visited Canada recently, and he gave some interesting facts concerning the joint effort being made in his country and Canada. Of our co-ordinated war effort, he said: "Our two countries have given a striking example of the way in which the resources of two great nations can be tied together to provide the strength of a united effort. It was a natural development, prompted by a common danger, and united in a common action to meet it. Out of our experience has come a new plan of collaboration into which all free nations can fit." Not only in production but in defense, have the two nations joined and our coast lines and outposts are being guarded by a joint plan of protection. It is clear that if peace is to be maintained in the years following the war, it will be through a plan based on the principle of collective security. Many barriers which have existed between nations have to be removed and the example set by the people on this continent may help to make the pattern for that new world order.

### Anonymous Heroes

Two Soldiers Deprived Nazis Of Valuable Supplies At Tobruk British army and navy men who escaped from Tobruk about the South African minecruiser Parktown sent two anonymous letters depriving the Germans of valuable supplies by blowing up the docks and themselves.

From far out in Tobruk Harbor they saw the pair standing on the opposite end of the docks loaded with munitions and oil. They rushed, pushed down plungers setting off five tons of explosives under the wharves. "There was a blinding flash, the loudest roar I ever heard, and everything around the harbor went up in bits, including the two boys," one soldier said.

He added that the concussion rocked the ship and must have leveled what was left of the town.

The shorthand system of writing has been traced back to the year 43 B.C.

Sixteen thousand horses died of influenza in New York city in 1872.

### FOR YOUR HEALTH BOOK

#### LIVELY LUNCHES

A medical yarn, probably apocryphal, tells about a group of loafers in the far East whose slothfulness was such that they didn't even trouble to wash their rice. Across the way a group of highly refined women lived in daily disapproval of the neighbors who weren't fussy about their food. These women ate nothing but the most highly polished rice. Unhappily all the women came down with beriberi while the loafers grew fatter and fatter. This led an inquiring scientist to discover that essential vitamins are carried in the outer shells of grains and cereals.

In the western world the problem has been somewhat the same. Nowadays people who wish to be healthy in the face of rising prices and higher taxes, are returning to superior foods whose vitamin potencies have not been destroyed by excessive refining. Because of misleading advertisements in other foods, Hon. J. G. Taggart, food administrator under the War Time Prices and Trade Board, has urged Canadians to eat more bread. If we are to do so we must eat a bread rich in vitamins.

Adult daily requirement of Thiamin or vitamin B1 is placed at at least 500 international units. Generous use of real whole wheat bread helps secure this essential vitamin in the richest bread source. A single slice of it yields 30 international units while a slice of refined white bread yields only one sixth the vitamin potency—5 international units. Other varieties of bread, shown in a comparative table calculated by Dr. E. W. McHenry, chairman of the nutrition division of the Health League, show vitamin content in order of importance.

McHenry Memorandum concerning different types of bread with special reference to Thiamin content—

International Units of Thiamin (B1) in breads

	1 slice	1½ lbs.	1 lb.
Refined White	5	120	80
Canada Approved White	15	350-350	200
Canada Approved Brown	15	375	250
High Vitamin Yeast	22	475-575	350
Ordinary Brown Bread	18-20	400-450	300
Whole Wheat Bread	20	450	350

With reference to other elements in the Vitamin B complex the Riboflavin content varies with the amount of milk in the loaf. With reference to nicotinic acid, there is more in whole wheat bread than in any enriched bread.

Other sources of essential vitamins are charted on a referential vitamin chart, available for framing, which may be had free on postal card request to Western Division Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ontario.



**CHEW BIG BEN**  
the BIG TIME CHEW

The PERFECT Chewing Tobacco

### Disease Carriers

The Only Good Fly Is Most Certainly A Dead Fly

This has been said, at times, of other pests but never with more truth. Flies are the scavengers of the world. Right now, on many war fronts, as carriers of disease and death, they constitute a major problem facing the military medical authorities.

And here, on the home front, notwithstanding the warnings of health experts, medical men and scientists, there will again be too little attention paid to the problem of guarding against the fly menace.

Do you realize that every mature pile, every exposed garbage tin, every refuse heap on which flies delight to breed around, is a potential source of fatal contamination? Do you know that the bacteria on one small fly's body may number 5,000,000, that flies carry disease-breeding germs into home and store and deposit them on food and human beings? Infants, paralytic, diarrhoea, typhoid are a few of the menaces that result in the wake of open and unscreened windows or doors.

One way to eliminate the fly menace and a safe, sure, clean way is to place Wilton's Fly Pads here and there in convenient places. They'll kill all the flies and incidentally they're most efficacious ant-killers, too. So, don't only protect your home by trying to keep them out. Make doubly sure by deciding to wipe them out!

### Would Puzzle Nazis

Now Things About Democracy Is Willingness To Correct Errors

One nice thing about living in a democracy is that if it does do a political mistake concerning you personally, it may be corrected. It isn't generally known perhaps, but about 500 of our enemy aliens brought sent to Canada for internment have been returned to England as free men. The original evidence against them on review, failed to carry weight. Considering all the trouble involved in getting at the facts and then putting the group across the Atlantic (where ship tonnage is at a premium), this procedure is unquestionably beyond any Nazi's ability to comprehend.—Detroit Free Press.

The colors on the wings of butterflies are the result of the arrangement of innumerable and minute scales.

CHARGER ON YOUR INKING!  
DAILY MAIL  
BLENDED TO YOUR TASTE!  
Cigarettes  
18 For 20c.

## The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In Our Canadian Army  
By Alan Maurice Irvin

When I came home from the last war I heard a lot of grumbling from some fellows who had spent the war years working in munitions plants. It wasn't the soldiers who complained—they simply said: "Lucky stuff, that's what I would have done if I had had any sense"—it was the elder civilians. They seemed to feel that it was wrong for some people to have earned "high wages" while others did the fighting. Just who should fight and who should stay home is a hard problem—and one that is really solved only by those who volunteer.

No volunteer is in a position to make a fortnight statement on the subject because he cannot know all the circumstances that lead to an individual's decision. Neither, I suspect, can anyone else be arbitrary on the subject.

But we can all wonder. And this is the sort of thing that makes us wonder. A few days ago Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator in the United States, said to an audience at a meeting of the American Medical Association that in the United States more 3,000 doctors every month for the Army and Navy.

He said: "There is an apparent lack of interest on the part of your profession to volunteer because of reluctance to give up private income for army pay."

"That was a strong statement, but McNutt is not noted for withholding his punches."

We civilians don't need doctors as badly as will the soldiers during the big battles get under way. For a civilian doctor to be in the army would be a few minutes or hours if the civilian doctors have to spread their talents over more of us. But a shell-shocked soldier can't wait. He should not be enough doctors for the army to give prompt attention to badly wounded men because too many stayed home to look after us it would be a tragedy.

Perhaps we ask too much of our medical men. We take it for granted that they will come at whatever hour of the day or night we call; we take it for granted that they will give quite a bit of their time to free clinics.

The Army needs doctors. So does the Air Force. This year quite a number of young men finished training and new ones will be cropping up all over the Dominion. Let's hope that a good percentage of these shingles will take the form of lips on the shoulders or rings around the cuffs—I'd hate to think of a Canadian public man making a speech like that of Paul McNutt.

It all gives one very furiously to think.

What are we doing to help along the successful prosecution of the war? Are we forgetting that because there is nothing spectacular we can do that the little things are not worth while? We do, sometimes, and it's too bad.

That old saying, "Money a mickle makes a mickle," was never more true than when applied to the work of the individual citizen in a war.

Take this business of voluntary rationing, for example. You've heard people say, "We only drank two cups of tea before it was rationed. Even if we do cut down to only one cup of tea shipping space that will save it. It will save us by 13,000,000, but multiply that one cup by every Canadian, taking 200 cups as equaling one cup, means a saving of 26½ tons of tea every day. A ton of tea occupies approximately 100 cubic feet of cargo space—so our one cup of tea saves 3,250 cubic feet.

What can a steverode do with 3,250 cubic feet? Well, roughly speaking, that is a pile eight feet high, 20 feet wide and 20 feet long. It would accommodate two Valentine tanks or goodness knows how many cans of rifle or Bren guns. The steverode could load about 80 one ton aerial bombs in the same space or eight Universal Carriers.

One cup of tea a day. Multiply it by 365 days! Not bad? No, it's not but it's only a fraction of the cargo space that can be saved if all of us cut our tea consumption in half!

Of course it isn't spectacular, this voluntary contribution that works so hard on us, but it is another way in which the individual citizen's

EAT 'EM SLOW...  
EAT 'EM FAST...  
CRISP  
EVERY SPOONFUL...  
FIRST TO LAST!



SO CRISP THEY C-R-A-C-K-L-E IN CREAM!

### Material And Labor

Will Be Saved When Ice Cream Is Banned In Britain

The Ministry of Food, steadily making Britons' meals more and more austere, has announced that the manufacture of ice cream will be banned after Sept. 30.

This move, the Ministry said, will save quantities of fats and sugar. More than 1,500 ice cream makers will be freed for work in war factories, transport and refrigerated space will be saved and thousands of tons of paper used for wrapping will be conserved.

Colonies of insects which feed on the banyan and other oriental trees produce the animal resin known commercially as lac, base of shellac.



Flavour  
... but so elusive

WHEN THAT DELICIOUS ROAST BEGINS TO COOL... THEN FLAVOUR AND MOISTURE STEALTHILY SLIP AWAY. KEEP THAT FLAVOUR AND MOISTURE IN YOUR MEATS... BY WRAPPING THEM IN



Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED  
HAMILTON TORONTO MONTREAL

# Royal Canadian Mounted Police Are Playing An Important Part In The Prosecution Of The War

(By Commissioner S. T. Wood, R.C.M.P.)

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police throughout its history in times of trouble has been closely connected with the Canadian Army. This close connection began during the Revolution of 1835, and has continued ever since.

During the rebellion, the North West Mounted Police, as the force was then called, played a prominent part in fighting which finally suppressed the rebellion, and performed other valuable services.

During the South African war a comparatively large number of officers and men of the N.W.M.P. were allowed to join the Canadian mounted units proceeding to South Africa and a number of them afterwards became distinguished soldiers. One member was awarded the Victoria Cross during that campaign.

During the Great War, the renamed Royal North West Mounted Police sent a large draft of 700 officers and men overseas to fight in France and a squadron to Siberia.

At the outbreak of the present conflict, the Department of National Defence gave the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose name had again been changed to the Canadian Mounted Police, the honor of organizing the First Provost Company for the Canadian Army. As soon as the announcement was made, offers of service flowed into R.C.M.P. headquarters from all divisions of the force. The establishment of such a company at that time totalled a strength of 106 officers, non-commissioned officers and men with the necessary equipment, transport and there was no difficulty whatever in selecting the number required. This provost company was sent to the "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ont., early in November, 1939, and the officer selected to command it was Superintendent W. R. Day.

Men chosen for the provost company, of course, had to be 100 per cent medically fit. They were required to know first aid, to be skilled motorcycleists, and were given intensive training at Rockcliffe before leaving for England, where they arrived in December, 1939. Since that time, the R.C.M.P. had supplied 204 reinforcements to the First Provost Company.

A number of the originals of the First Provost Company have been granted commissions in the Canadian and British armies. More than 20 of these young men have gone to help command other provost companies, or have been granted commissions in other units. Naturally the R.C.M.P. is proud of the provost company.

It is also interesting that a few of the First Provost Company had reached France before the collapse of that country. Members of the company now in England have performed many services. Some have brought over prisoners of war to Canada.

At the inspection of the First Canadian Division by His Majesty the King, Major-General R. Pearkes, V.C., complimented the First Provost Company. Incidentally, General Pearkes is an ex-member of the R.C.M.P.

Sending reinforcements to the provost company has not been without hazard and some of our members were on the ill-fated "Narissa."

As might have been expected, the R.C.M.P. has also been in the Canadian army in Canada with a finger-print expert (Sergeant Goodfellow). A constable has also been sent to the army as an expert in cryptography.

Furthermore, the force itself during the performance of its duties in Canada, is of course, responsible for many services to the army which cannot be gone into in detail. There are also services in which the cooperation of chiefs of police throughout the country are secured by the initiative usually rests with the R.C.M.P.

The hunting down and escorting of prisoners of war who escaped in Canada from internment camps is, of course, another of the duties which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police must take in their stride.

Since the outbreak of the war, the duties of the R.C.M.P. have been of a more varied nature than ever before. The guarding of vulnerable points, such as the Welland Canal, which is of military importance, the guarding of bridges on transportation systems, and civil service at such points as Montreal, Halifax and Vancouver indicate some

of the incidents of internal security of which the Canadian Army is relieved. For this purpose, a large number of special Constable Guards have been engaged.

Much more could be said regarding the force's contribution to the Royal Canadian Navy and the Royal Canadian Air Force. In the case of the navy, the R.C.M.P. at the outbreak of war transferred no less than 28 of various kinds, and 150 officers and men; three aircraft, one officer and six pilots were placed at the disposal of the air force.

## Criticism For Gandhi

Once Profound Admirers Are Perplexed Over His Attitude

Some distinctly pungent criticism is directed on Mr. Gandhi just now even by patriotic Indians who were once his profound admirers and loyal disciples, comments a London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal. One such Indian critic confesses to high indignation. He recalls Mr. Gandhi's "non-violent non-co-operation" attitude to the imminent threat of Japanese invasion, which would mean capitulation on the enemy's terms, and asks how the Indian Congress squares its present acceptance of that philosophy with its earlier loudly proclaimed determination to fight the invaders to the death. This, according to Mr. Gandhi, is a betrayal of the Indian spirit, and a betrayal of the Indian spirit, and a betrayal of the Indian spirit. This gentleman is further perplexed by Mr. Gandhi's demand of separation from the British Commonwealth after his admission that such withdrawal would inevitably plunge India into civil war and bloodshed. He contends that the so-called Indian "National" Congress now possesses no claim to any such title. It simply voices Mr. Gandhi's opinions alone. "It seems to me," concludes this intelligent Indian observer, "that the really good man and the Indian politician are at daggers drawn within Mr. Gandhi's soul. British observers may very well leave it at that."

## Newest Chair Set Says Home Sweet Home

General McNaughton Would Not Undertake Anything Unless Fully Prepared

"Highly speculative," is the way Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's secretary, describes the report that both London and Washington pick General McNaughton to command the force that will invade the continent of Europe. That is a diplomatic description of a report for which there is no foundation save the statement of an anonymous "military source" professing to know both the wishes of the British War Office and of the war leaders in Washington. "Whether," if the command were offered, General McNaughton would accept it, nobody but he can say, but it may be said that the odds there would be no invasion until everything was ready to the last hand grenade. The commander of the Canadian army in Britain is not one of those who believe that courage can make up for lack of equipment and that men's lives should be risked in ill-prepared undertakings. As a soldier-scientist he has stayed over and over again that war should be won with the use of materials rather than human life, and from that belief he will not be budged by any armchair strategist in the world—Toronto Evening Telegram.

Bathing—Lake Louise, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada.

by Alice Brooks

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## PORK BY-PRODUCTS

It has taken years of scientific research, the application of chemical control by means of chemical laboratories, and an exhaustive study of the nature of production and distribution to place the thousand-and-one by-products of the hog, most of which were formerly regarded as waste, in the relatively important position they hold today.

China has only 10,000 physicians trained according to western standards. 2472

## Insulate The Home

Dry Sawdust And Shavings Are Now Used Extensively

Dry sawdust and shavings are used extensively for the insulation of houses and other buildings in some parts of Canada, according to the Forest Products Laboratories of the Department of Mines and Resources. A survey conducted recently among architects, engineers, builders, and lumbermen throughout Canada established that where these waste products of the wood-using industries have given efficient insulating service for periods of more than fifty years. It appears that their use for this purpose is increasing, particularly in western Canada.

Although the excellent insulating properties of sawdust and shavings have long been recognized, still further extension of their use has been hindered by various fears and prejudices, which results of the survey do not confirm. It is believed by some that the presence of these materials in walls provides favorable breeding places for vermin but no evidence has been produced to indicate that sawdust and shavings offer any particular attraction to insects or are used as a medium for the use of these materials encourages the decay of timber is not confirmed by the records.

Most serious deterrent to the use of sawdust and shavings in insulation is the alleged fire hazard. It has been shown, however, that when packed with these materials is a much more effective fire-stop than a hollow frame wall. In this connection one instance was reported of a fire in a printing establishment, which destroyed the machinery in the building as well as the type and other equipment but did very little harm to the walls and roof which were insulated with sawdust and shavings.

Although certain cities have regulations restricting the use of sawdust and shavings in the buildings, it appears that one of the main hindrances to their use lies in the lack of a specification which would ensure that they are satisfactory for insulation. Trade names are used for insulation in some municipalities where sawdust and shavings are such prohibited.

## Careful About Details

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## THE RAILWAY AND THE WAR

By Thurston Topham

Steamship Lines owned and operated by the Canadian railways have played a vital part in the war effort of the United Nations.

Two of the famous West Indies luxury liners were among the ships of the Canadian National Steamship Line which fell victim to the treacherous Axis U-boats.

The GNS in addition to its own ships, has taken over the ships of the Canadian Government. Its ships have carried thousands of our troops and many tons of war materials to the various theatres.

No losses were taken by the GNS ships. Although the Lusitania was sunk, she had been used for many years and was not carrying any war materials. The Canadian National Steamship Line, however, has lost many ships and many lives.

Chief Officer PA KALIN, in command of one of the GNS ships, was captured by a U-boat. He was taken to a hospital in the U.S. and is now recovering from his wounds. He is expected to return to his ship in a few days.

## Aims Of Free French

General De Gaulle's Political Policy Is Approved By Patriots

General Charles de Gaulle declared Free French political aims the first time in a declaration founded on the principles of the Atlantic Charter and providing for the election of a "National Assembly" by the French people to decide their own future when the Germans are driven out.

The declaration, having five main points, is understood to have been approved by leaders of resistance to the German occupation in France through some of the most remarkable secret underground negotiations since the Nazi overran Europe.

De Gaulle said the Free French stand for:

1. Election of a National Assembly when the Germans are driven out to decide the future of France and the restoration of the complete integrity of "our home country and the French Empire."

2. Punishment of Nazi leaders and traitors within France, destruction of the totalitarian system as well as the overthrow of the systematic coalition of private interests which in France have acted in opposition to national interests.

3. "At home practical guarantees must be worked out to put an end to the tyrannical constitution by the perpetual infringement of rights and ensure liberty and dignity in work of life of every citizen."

4. Destruction of the "mechanical organization of mankind such as the enemy has achieved in contempt of all religion, morals and charity." restoration of the age-old French ideal of "liberty, equality, fraternity."

5. Creation of "a world organization establishing lasting solidarity and mutual help between nations of every sphere."

Aids was written as part of the festivities for Empress Eugenie at the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

It is said that all flowers are descended from the buttercup.

## Waterton Lakes National Park

One average-size ocean tanker carries as much as 280 railway tank cars.

by Alice Brooks

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# The Timber Reserves Of Canada Have Proven To Be Of Utmost Value In Aiding Our War Effort

## Planning New London

Architects And Builders See Smoother City With Wide Streets

The "Victory Capital" that will rise from the ruins of bomb-wrecked London is rapidly taking shape on paper.

Its planners picture a bright, smokeless city of wide streets and avenues, modern business buildings, airports and "dreadnought" homes.

The architects and builders, at work over blueprints of the post-war London, while Government surveyors study the possibilities of devastated areas in the new scheme of things, think in terms of fast-moving traffic, accessible suburbs and beautiful show places.

They anticipate great expansion of air travel and their plans call for "air-lanes" tracks sprinkled about the city and a great, central airport for international air traffic. Re-building projects under consideration by authorities of the various London boroughs are being coordinated by Professor Patrick Abercrombie, planning adviser of the London County Council, and Alfred Boswell, well-known architect, member of Parliament.

The vast undertaking includes reconstruction of bomb-torn historic buildings and beautifications of their sites. Roads may be stretched across the tops of railway yards to serve as the runway for some of the "air-lane" fields. Others will be built in parks.

Boswell describes homes in the "Victory Capital" as central heated without the traditional but dirty coal grates, and sporting every form of labor-saving device.

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Canada's vast timber reserves have played a major part in helping to build up the army, through efforts of the land, parks and forest branches of the department of mines and resources.

At the outbreak of hostilities the facilities of the forest products industries in Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver were placed at the disposal of the government. The many and varied uses to which wood is being put during the present conflict have involved extensive research work and in this connection the equipment, the skilled personnel and the accumulated data and experience of the laboratories have proved invaluable.

The laboratories have been utilized in planning the construction of wood in military camps, in the fire-resistant treatment of wood and plywood for military requirements, and in the preservative treatment of timbers. Research work carried out by the staff has made possible amendments to the Canadian code of practice for wood used in war equipment built in Canada so as to permit using Canadian species of wood as well as instead of imported timber.

The highly mechanized character of war has greatly multiplied the demands for wood in all forms and the cutting off of normal sources of supply has necessitated substitution in many cases.

Problems relating to the design and testing of shipping containers of wood, fibrous, corrugated board and other types of wood products, munitions, foodstuffs and equipment have been solved by the laboratory workers. The production of munitions overseas requires a multitude of containers of various sizes and types as well as the use of wood in cargo space, and in numerous cases changes of design suggested by the laboratory have made possible saving in both ship space and material with no loss of efficiency.

The use of Canadian species of wood for the construction of warships has given rise to many new problems as to methods of manufacture, species of materials and bonding materials, and thousands of requests for assistance both from army authorities and manufacturers engaged on military contracts have been handled by the laboratory staff.

The supply of black walnut, hitherto the preferred material for rifle furnishings, is no longer adequate to the demand, and on the recommendation of the laboratories yellow birch and maple have been tried and found satisfactory substitutes. The heavy testing machines in the laboratories have been of the greatest value in performing tests on materials other than wood, both for the defence services and for manufacturers engaged on war contracts.

With the outbreak of war in 1939 Canada was faced with the problem of increasing the production of munitions, and to the department of national defence fell the task of finding a permanent solution.

Another war activity of the lands, parks and forest branch was brought about by an amendment to the national war services regulations in 1941 which permitted Monuments and other conscientious objects to be exempted from military service to perform alternative service work. Accordingly, approximately 1,500 of these workers were detailed to projects in Banff, Jasper, Kananaskis, Prince Albert and Riding Mountain national parks. A number were also sent to Kananaskis forest experiment station in Alberta, and in 1942 additional workers were assigned to Potawaw forest experiment station.

## EARLY MAN'S DWELLING

Allen indicates that the tale of Man have uncovered an ancient dwelling considered dating about 900 A.D., built of wood faced with clay where early Man lived in peace.

## UNIVERSITY DEGREES

LA-Ges. A. 13. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian army in Britain, and Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese ambassador to Britain, received honorary degrees of doctor of laws from Birmingham University.

One ounce of a reinforced margarine now sold in the United Kingdom is said to contain more vitamin D than an average egg.

First graffito taken into Europe were called canopaeas because they had the "form" of a camel and the "skin" of a leopard.



WORLD HAPPENINGS  
BRIEFLY TOLD

Thirty-five workmen at Powell River, B.C., kept 14 trucks busy for one day and shipped a scowload of scrap to Vancouver.

A short mobile X-ray unit, bought by school children and war workers, have been sent to the Russian fighting front.

An engine which once powered a yacht owned by the late King Alfonso of Spain was given to the scrap metal campaign.

The Miners' Welfare Association in Britain has inaugurated scholarships for young miners to help maintain their interest in their vital work. Nearly 1,000 civilians have been evacuated from the Aleutian Islands west of Dutch Harbor and from Fribolof Islands north of the Aleutians.

A solemn sacrificial ceremony was held in China to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the death of the great Mongol conqueror, Genghis Khan.

The flour supply to bakers in France is reported to have been cut by 40 per cent, although the quantity from which it was reduced is already was insufficient.

Boguen Petrov, 40, one of the best known newspapermen and popular novelists of the Soviet Union, died while covering the siege of Sevastopol.

Sir Phens Neal, 81, lord mayor of London in 1930-31, is dead. Widely known for an aversion to oratory, he is said to have made the shortest lord mayor's speech in history in 19 words.

## Lack Of Courtesy

People Make Excuses By Blaming It On The War

All lot of people have lapsed into small lacks of courtesy and blaming it all on the war, says Adelaide Kerr, writing on Common Courtesy. Too busy, with war work and problems, they say, to get this or that done.

Better check up on yourself and see whether the shoe fits you.

When did you last write your mother? (Your handwriting looks as good to her now as it ever did.) How many times have you been late to dates in the past month? There is an old axiom: The more you have to do the more you can get done. How about using some of the time you spend feeling sorry for yourself in getting things done.

## Tots' Airy Ensemble



BY ANNE ADAMS

All sugar is apt to this Anne Adams twosome, Pattern 4022. The multipled bodice buttoned matches the bonnet's trim. A collar of a lower neckline; 2 1/2" or cap sleeves.

Pattern 4022 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6, puff sleeve dress and bonnet, 2 1/2 yards 35 inch fabric; bare sleeve dress, 2 yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McEwen Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Branding license numbers on the walls of tires is a new method to foil thieves.

In parts of Europe, bread is made from chestnuts.

## German Brutality

Shocking Stories Come Out Of Norway And Poland

From two authoritative quarters come in one small terrible stories of German brutality in the occupied countries of Europe.

The information office in Canada of the Royal Norwegian Government sends details of torture and mistreatment by the Germans in Norwegian prisons. This information, it is stated, comes "from persons who have been either eye-witnesses to the German misdeeds or have been in direct contact with those subjected to their cruelties and maltreatment." They were recorded outside Norway under the direction of a fully qualified judge, and the report was prepared officially for the Government of Norway in London. Case after case is recorded of Norwegian patriots beaten and pounded in prisons and concentration camps, of bones deliberately broken by Gestapo agents, of sadistic cruelties almost beyond belief if we did not know how completely all this fits into the picture of German conduct towards victims of their lust for conquest.

Even more shocking is the story of the concentration camp at Oswiecim, in Poland, told by a reputable source who was in Poland last winter, and printed in the periodical Polish Fights, of New York.

This torture camp for a time was commanded by the lighter Max Schmeling. The Gestapo guards are brutal and savage; prisoners whose only offense is their love of Poland are beaten to death, men are forced to bathe for long periods in the icy water in which are denied medical service when they are ill, are lodged miserably in unheated barracks and must work 12 hours a day.

Such stories could be repeated interminably—and worse. With a degree of inhumanity matched only by the Japanese, German "culture" is spread in the occupied countries by the hangman, the firing squad, by paid torturers and brutalized guards.

And this broad stroke of savagery in the German character was as marked in the Great War as in this one, is not something that came with Nazis.

—Ottawa Journal.

## Gertie The Goose

Canadian, Corvete Has A Mascot That Brings Luck

"Goose, ahoy!" they shouted in the Canadian corvette Hepatica, as Gertrude bobbed towards the warship. Gertrude acknowledged the greetings by coming alongside and allowing herself to be lifted aboard.

For a time she enjoyed the fuss those Canadian sailors made of her. But, like all visitors to the warship, she soon found a taste of inspection.

So away she waddled, leaving the sailors to decide what should be done with her.

"Toast goose is very tasty," suggested one.

"Oh, no, let's keep her as a mascot," chorused others.

The vote favored the mascot idea. They called her "Donald" at first. But the egg she laid in the nest she built under the forward gun platform led to Gertrude's being hastily substituted.

Now, as Gertrude, the Goose that brought the Hepatica nothing but luck, she shared the watches on the bridge, has a one-storey fat built of packing cases, and boasts her own duck water tank.

In port she has the freedom of the harbor—but she does not go far from the ship.—Vancouver Sun.

## Saving A Minute

Safety Wizard Has Figured Out What It Saves

Minutes make hours, hours make days, days make years, and years make a lifetime. So we all try to save minutes. Some safety wizard has done it out.

Take a man whose earning career has 25 years to go. That makes 13,140 minutes. (Figure it out for six years.) We did, allowing for six years. We dash across the street against a light. If we win, we save a minute. If we lose, we donate up to 13 million minutes to death.

—Ottawa Journal.

## REG'AR FELLERS—Shush!

YOU CAN WEAR YOUR NEW SHOES TODAY, BUT FOR GOODNESS SAKE BE CAREFUL.

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## Taking Aerial Photographs



An Air Observer from No. 5 Air Observer School, Winnipeg, taking oblique photographs of his objective while on a routine navigation exercise.

—R.C.A.F. Official Photo.

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## Getting Acquainted

American Girl Reporter Pays A Visit To Canada

A girl reporter back from a bicycle vacation in Canada heard concerns expressed in British Columbia about Canada's morals. The Canadians shrugged at their own air raid perils, but were disturbed lest we crack under the strain of the blackout, and the hysteria they evidently expected if the blow fell.

And she encountered a misapprehension of American war effort and production surprising in the light of her own information.

From this it seems evident that our neighbors to the north need some information about us and our frame of mind, as we some time ago urged we should have more official news about Canada's tremendous war effort and courageous spirit.

A difficulty is that the typical is not "news." We report highway casualties, not how many got home safely. In the United States and Canada are fine, decent men in public life, and cheap state, peanut politicians, headline grabbers, renegades. Our neighbors hear us scolding Congress for the members that disgrace it, as we often seem to do, that if there were not so sincere patriotic, hard-working men on the job, the racials would have had us on the road long ago.

The "news" that we exchange is extraordinary, not the typical, but it is what we judge each other by. We must find a way to let our Canadian allies know that in California, as in British Columbia, we are not hankering for an air raid, but if it comes we can take it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Dr. Grant Cunningham, Director of the National Hygiene Division of the Ontario Department of Health, states that sickness is the main cause of lost time from work, ten times as great as losses caused by industrial accidents. Hon. Ian MacKenzie, Minister of Pensions and National Health, declares that fifty thousand Canadian workers are absent every day.

At least 50% of this costly loss can be prevented by adequate sickness prevention programs in industrial establishments where such measures have halved the average of nine and half days loss per year per worker. With a national health program giving homes as well as factories adequate protective measures, the loss could be further reduced. It is the not saving in time, protecting the health of workers distinctly improves labour relations. General improvement in the workers' health makes for a marked speed up in production besides effecting substantial reductions in accidents and occupational diseases. Absenteeism (defined as absence from work because of fatigue or minor illness) is a factor which for a time seriously impeded production in British war industries' labour turnover, and insurance costs.

The highest skyline automobile road in the entire world is in the Rocky Mountain National Park.

When high in the sky, the moon will appear larger if you lie flat on your back to look at it.

The floor area of the capitol at Washington is 14 acres.

Australia's wool clip is about 1,000,000,000 pounds a year.

MICKIE SAYS—

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## Health LEAGUE presents TOPICS OF VITAL INTEREST

LOSS OF TIME THROUGH ILLNESS

Sickness is the arch-enemy of the nation's production, causing in the United States alone annual loss of working time sufficient to build two heavy cruisers or 448 bombers or 3,300 light tanks. According to a comparative Canadian report, soon to be made public by the Industrial Division of the Health League of Canada, absence of a national public health program is causing an annual loss of fifty million dollars to wage earners. In terms of production, this loss amounts to one-and-a-half times the wages lost figure seventy-million dollars.

A recent Gallup poll showed that in a single month nearly a million men among Canadian wage earners could have built 317 cruiser tanks or 370 medium bombers. In the present crisis, observers say, costs of such time-production losses is suicidal.

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## Must Continue To Manufacture Low Price Lines

Ottawa.—Continued manufacture of low-price lines of staple goods is compulsory under an act passed July 13, announced by the wartime prices and trade board.

The announcement said there was a danger that living costs might be affected by the disappearance of low-price lines of staple goods, even though there was no violation of the price ceiling.

The same policy is applied to sellers other than manufacturers, and they are required to regulate their purchases so as to continue selling consumer goods in the same price range as during the corresponding seasons last year.

To meet this condition the board has adopted a policy that manufacturers of consumer goods must continue to produce and sell products of the same or substantially similar quality, and in the same or approximately the same price ranges as those produced and sold in the corresponding period of 1941.

There is no objection to their decreasing the proportion of goods in the higher price range but any reduction in volume of goods in the lower price range is prohibited. If due to unavoidable circumstances, such as inability to obtain materials or a government order restricting production.

Evasion of the price ceiling by marketing new or modified products or changing trade descriptions is prohibited. For products substantially different in kind or quality from those already on the market, a maximum price or formula must be established by an administrator for the period before the goods are sold.

This price will be appropriate in relation to the price and relative value of comparable goods, the board's announcement says. The fact that one article cost more to produce than another will not alone justify a higher price.

In general the establishment of new lines is considered justifiable only if in the public interest. This might result from the necessity of using substitute materials, application of simplification and standardization methods or adoption of more efficient production methods which increase the value of the article or reduce its cost.

Where any new or modified product is substituted for or sold in place of any other product the manufacturer is to indicate this to all his customers, giving trade descriptions of both the product displaced and the modified one.

This action, the statement said, implements the board's determination that there should be in general no further increases by manufacturers or importers in the price of finished consumer goods, as distinct from materials or semi-finished goods intended for further manufacture.

Actual cost increases must be met by absorption of the "squeeze" somewhere along the line from the manufacturer or importer to the retailer, unless the goods are eligible for subsidy.

## EXCELLENT IDEA

### Sending Clippings To Men Overseas

#### Would Save Shipping Space

Ottawa.—Post office officials said a general campaign is being planned to encourage Canadians to send newspaper clippings rather than complete newspapers overseas.

The plan has already been presented to newspaper associations and is being sponsored by the Canadian Postmasters' Association.

"In most cases clippings are quite sufficient to give the news and would overcome the terrific waste in shipping space which there is at present with thousands of papers being sent overseas," a departmental spokesman said.

## DEFENCE WEAPON

### Britain Now Using Wire-Trailing Rockets Against Aerial Raiders

London.—Wire-trailing rockets have been disclosed officially as one of Britain's newest weapons of defence against aerial raiders.

The weapon, which has been in use to protect merchant ships for more than a year, was described as an apparatus which shoots a projectile that opens into a parachute from which long wires dangle.

The rockets, fired up as planes appear to attack, shoot down to sever or cause or risk engagement in the wires.

## RECRUITING FIGURES

### Percentages Are Given For The Different Military Districts

Ottawa.—Military District No. 9 (Toronto) has provided more than 10 per cent of the enlistments for active service in the Canadian army.

Percentages of other districts are: No. 4 (Montreal) 12; No. 3 (Kingston) 10; No. 11 (Victoria) 8; No. 10 (Winnipeg) 8; No. 13 (Calgary) 8; No. 6 (Halifax) 8; No. 3 (London) 10; No. 12 (Regina) 7; No. 7 (Saint John, N.B.) 5; and No. 5 (Quebec) 4.

## THE CROW'S NEST

### Men At Naval Bases In Halifax Publish Brief Newspaper

Halifax.—A bright new monthly newspaper, published by and for naval ratings in Halifax, is off the press and being distributed to navy divisions across the country.

Its eight pages crisscrossed with news and information of interest to the boys in blue, brightly illustrated with pictures and cartoons, the nautically named "Crow's Nest" was put out by the men of H.M.C.B. Cornwallis, one of the naval barracks at Halifax.

## Many Changes In Air Schools In West Areas

### At Portage la Prairie, Man.

Ottawa.—Royal Canadian Air Force headquarters announced on behalf of Air Minister Power that changes in the capacity and location of many schools operating under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

At Regina the E.F.T.S. will be greatly enlarged and the A.O.S. at Regina will be moved to Pearce, Alta.

At Prince Albert, Sask., the A.O.S. placed here the E.F.T.S. will be largely expanded to take advantage of the excellent grass airfield and other facilities particularly adaptable to elementary training, and virtually all the staff of the A.O.S. will be absorbed by the E.F.T.S.

At Portage la Prairie, Man., the school now operating the E.F.T.S. will assume management of an enlarged R.A.F. E.F.T.S. at Assiniboia, Sask. Allow for expansion of the A.O.S. at Portage la Prairie.

At Chatham, N.B., the airframe is required for other purposes so the A.O.S. now located there will move to a new site at Davidson, Sask., the E.F.T.S. will be dropped and the civilian operating company will assume management of an enlarged R.A.F. E.F.T.S. at Neepawa, Man.

The announcement quoted Maj. Power as saying the changes are being made to implement agreements reached at the recent air training conference here to increase the flow of air observers and air navigators, and be added:

"These changes in schools, together with expansion of existing schools on their present sites, are expected to provide adequately and economically for the revised plans made at the air training conference."

This is the list of other changes, some of which have been made public locally:

At Malton, Ont., airport expansion of the air observer school will necessitate closing down of the elementary flying training school and the operating company of the latter school will take over management of the Royal Air Force E.F.T.S. at De Winton, Alta.

At Edmonton the air observer school expands and the E.F.T.S. operating company assumes management of the E.F.T.S. at Bowden, Alta., which also will be enlarged.

At Pearce the existing R.A.F. E.F.T.S. will be disbanded, "experience having shown that air conditions at Pearce are more suitable for the operation of heavy type aircraft than elementary training."

At London, Ont., the A.O.S. will be greatly increased in capacity and the E.F.T.S. there lapses.

At Winnipeg, the E.F.T.S. will be greatly expanded.

At Quebec the E.F.T.S. lapses to provide adequate airframe and barracks space for an enlarged A.O.S. At Rivers, Man., the Air Navigation School becomes the Central Navigation School, greatly expanded to train navigators as well as to continue production of navigation specialists officers.

At Hamilton, to provide for expansion of the R.A.F. A.O.S., the A.O.S. at Hamilton will be moved to a new site at Pendleton, Ont.

## REDRAFT OF BILL

### More Plans Made To Settle Men On Land After War

Ottawa.—Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, chairman of the special House of Commons committee on land settlement, tabled in the house the fourth report of the committee, along with a redraft of bill 65, the measure providing for settlement on the land after the war of an estimated 20,000 ex-servicemen.

The fourth report added four recommendations to the bill. It asked of the government to consider:

1. The feasibility of adopting a system in which the annual payments made by the settler would be adjusted in accordance with the relation of the prices of commodities he has to sell with those he has to buy.

2. A scheme whereby settlers under the act would be given first priority on the purchase of tractors, trucks and other military equipment suitable for farm use when these are being disposed after the war.

3. Provision that at a later date the act will be amended to provide for persons who have had service on ships and who are not in receipt of disability pensions.

4. The advisability of placing administration of the act under a new department which would deal exclusively with all matters pertaining to ex-servicemen and ex-service women.

## BAN STATISTICS

### Publication Of External Trade Bulletin Will Not Be Permitted

Ottawa.—A blackout on external trade statistics considered to be of possible value to the enemy has been put into effect at the request of the directorate of censorship headed by Col. O. M. Biggar, the Dominion bureau of statistics said.

No longer to be issued are the following monthly bulletins: Summary of Canadian external trade; Canadian exports by commodities; Canadian imports by commodities; Canadian exports to principal countries; Canadian imports from principal countries.

Spoken for the bureau said that in eliminating them Canada is following the lead of the United Kingdom and United States.

## TAKES OVER COMMAND

### Prime Minister Churchill Revealed In Commons That Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief In The Middle East, Had Relieved Lieut. Gen. Neil M. Ritchie of the 8th Army Command and Himself Assumed the Job of Stopping the German Drive Through Egypt.



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## REPLACING SUGAR

### Fear Expressed That Honey Supplies Will Soon Be Exhausted

Edmonton.—Fear that honey will disappear from the shelves of the retail stores unless the wartime prices board takes steps to regulate prices paid by industries "now using honey in place of the sugar they are forbidden to use," has been expressed by H. W. Love, Edmonton honey processor and distributor, in a letter to J. Taggart, food administration co-ordinator with the board.

## HELPED IN RAID

London.—A group of boys in the air training corps—now 200,000 strong—had a hand in the 1,000-plane raid on Cologne. They were camping an airfield and helped the ground staff load explosives and incendiaries into the bombers.

## HEAVY PUNISHMENT

Alexandria, Egypt.—The first whippings for profiteering here occurred when 13 convicted profiteers were given 30 lashes and three months imprisonment.

## Churchill Watches U.S. Paratroops

During a recent secret inspection visit to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, Prime Minister Churchill had a grandstand seat at a huge demonstration of U.S. paratroops in action. As he watched the troops dropping from the skies, Mr. Churchill, equipped with a ground unit of a plane-to-field radio, heard the orders to the troops, and when planes were flying overhead, held a two-way conversation with pilots.

## Canadian Brigadiers Named To New Posts

Appointments and promotion of Canadian army personnel announced at Ottawa include the naming of Brigadier G. A. McCarter (left) as commanding officer of the artillery of a Canadian corps; Brigadier H. O. N. Brownfield, M.C. (center) to the staff of Gen. McNaughton as senior artillery officer for the army; and the appointment of Brigadier M. H. B. Penikese (right) as general staff, headquarters of the Canadian army overseas. Lt.-Col. C. Vokes, 38, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, is appointed to command an infantry brigade with the rank of brigadier. Lieut.-Col. H. J. B. Keating, formerly embarkation commandant for eastern ports, has been appointed director of supply and transport with the rank of colonel. He will be assigned to the quarter-master-general's branch at national defence headquarters and replaces Col. Harry G. Lawson, 66, who retires as pensioner.



## DETAILS NEWS

### Britain Not Giving Out News About New Secret Weapon

London.—A last-minute censorship was imposed on the disclosure of a spectacular development in Britain's anti-aircraft defence after the London Daily Mail had protested against the revelation.

This was not the new wire-trailing rocket used to "single enemy" planes, which was officially announced earlier.

Details of the new secret weapon, the result of five years of experimentation on reconstruction and the censorship was imposed with the explanation that "new instructions have been issued."

A front-page criticism by the Daily Mail against exposing the weapon presumably influenced the decision.

The new device, it was said, has already been used successfully against enemy raids.

## GOOD SEAMANSHIP

### Won Distinguished Service Cross For Commander Of Canadian Corvette

London.—Acting Commander W. E. S. Briggs, R.C.N.R., whose seamanship resulted in saving the torpedoed tanker Tarnish, received the Distinguished Service Cross from the King at a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace, it was announced.

He won the award while in command of H.M.C.S. Orilla last winter, when the Canadian corvette helped the disabled tanker into a British port, saving a \$1,000,000 cargo of oil.

## PLANE SPRUCE

### New Company Is Going To Develop And Increase Production

Ottawa.—Aero Timber Products Ltd., a new crown company with head office in Vancouver, was incorporated June 19, to develop and increase production of airplane spruce for Canada and Britain. It was announced by Munitions Minister Howe.

The company will control conversion of airplane spruce from logs into lumber for a greater recovery of grades and specifications suitable for the vital airplane requirements, Mr. Howe's statement said.

## Would Process Our Coal Output After The War

### Dr. R. C. Wallace, Principal Of Queen's University, Forecast Before The House Of Commons Committee On Reconstruction And Re-establishment That After The War Canada's Coal Output Will Be Processed In Much Greater Degree To Allow For Easier Transportation, Instead Of Setting Up Heavy Industries Near Coal Sources

Cooking and briquetting were processes which would be developed in post-war years, except in the case of Vancouver Island coal, he said. He said it was contemplated the Vancouver Island coal would be used for an iron and smelting industry at the coast.

"Heavy industries will grow on the coast as we develop the coal resources there," he said.

On the prairies, coal and water power, developed together, would provide for greater electrification of rural Canada.

Hydro-electric power would be another important factor in Canada's post-war economy. Development had been rapid in recent years and there was now 5,000,000 horsepower available.

About 100,000 horsepower was being used entirely in war industry.

"That means that there will be a great deal of excess power following the war. The use of this power in industry will be a great problem. There will be a large amount of cheap power which we must find productive industrial use."

Dr. Wallace, chairman of the committee on reconstruction and re-establishment of natural resources set up under the interdepartmental advisory committee on post-war reconstruction, said he would like to see some of this power diverted to electrification of the farm and the farm home.

"The country and the government itself might make possible the bringing of electricity to rural districts," said Dr. Wallace.

"Such a move would assist the stabilization of post-war economic life."

In answer to a question regarding the development of an iron industry on the British Columbia coast as a post-war project, Dr. Wallace said that Texada Island was the centre which had been considered, since iron and limestone were nearby.

The plant would produce 75,000 tons a year and the ore could be smelted at Comox, rather than at Vancouver Island, he said.

Such a move would assist the stabilization of post-war economic life."

In the 42 days it was announced, 124 Axis planes were shot down in air combat for certain, more than 100 more were destroyed on the ground and 50 by anti-aircraft defences. The number of planes listed as probably shot down into the hundreds more.

During the same period 110 Allied pilots were listed as missing—figures corresponded only roughly to plane losses because many planes shot down have been repaired and are flying again.

Since Nov. 18, 1941, more than 483 Axis aircraft have been shot down for certain in the western desert alone while the British have probably destroyed 100 into the thousands. This does not include Axis losses over Malta.

The weather is getting seasonally cooler in the Nile valley and in the western desert battlefield, with daytime temperatures now ranging from 50 to 110 Fahrenheit.

Oddly, July is cooler usually than May and June when the weather is sometimes hot a maximum of 150.

From the daytime high of 110, the temperature drops as low as 70 in the July nights and it is chilly in the desert dawn.

Personal comfort depends largely on the wind which usually blows for 50 straight days at a time, blowing merrily and extremely irritating clouds across the wastes of the desert.

## WOUNDED IN RAID

### British Bombers Hit German Airfield Near Cologne

London.—British bombers hit a German airfield near Cologne, and wounded several personnel, it was announced.

The raid was the first since the war began in which British bombers have been reported to have hit a German airfield.

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## FEED FREIGHT POLICY

Government Announces That This Policy Will Be Continued

Mrs. J. G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, says that the decision of the Government to continue indefinitely its policy of paying freight on feed grains shipped east from Port Arthur and Port William, and west from Edmonton and Calgary to British Columbia, is evidently being well received by farmers.

Under the 1941 arrangement, the policy would have normally expired on July 1, 1942, but now its indefinite continuance will further enable farmers profitably to maintain and increase the food products urgently required and also to plan in advance their live stock and poultry breeding and feeding operations in a constructive manner. During last winter and spring, through the reduced freight rates with virtually no freight charges east of Port William and Port Arthur farmers received benefits equivalent to several millions of dollars spent on freight assistance.

Under the freight regulations, assistance is available to all who move feeds in compliance with the provisions of the policy, the aim being to lower the cost of feeds to farmers and poultrymen in Eastern Canada and British Columbia, whether the feeders buy the feed grains direct in carlots or by the bag lot from the local dealers, provide the feed grains are to be used exclusively for live stock and poultry. It has also been the aim of the Feeds Administrator to see that the farmers received full benefits from the policy by close checking to make sure that manufacturers and dealers carried out their obligations in passing the benefits to the farmers in the prices which were charged.

Feeds on which the Dominion Government is now paying freight to Eastern Canada distribution points include the following grains, whole or ground: Western wheat, Canadian wheat, No. 1 feed screenings, and No. 2 feed screenings, and also bran, shorts, and middlings delivered to the assistance of Western wheat. Freight assistance in the case of feed movement to British Columbia covers all the foregoing feeds, and in addition takes in Manitoba corn.

Definite regulations govern feed movements under these policies, one of which is, as mentioned that feed moved must be distributed for use exclusively as feed in Eastern Canada or British Columbia, as the case may be, for Canadian live stock or poultry, while, in the case of assistance on feeds moved into British Columbia, freight rates shown in Canadian Freight Association Tariff No. 145 must be used when they can be applied.

Movement under these policies has been heavy during the past winter and spring, officials of the Department of Agriculture pointing out that claims passed and paid to May 31, 1942, have totalled approximately \$5,000,000.

## Fewer Types Available

Riding On Flexible Electric Cord Will Save Rubber

Discontinuance of 21 lines of flexible electric cord for use on tractors, farm lamps and so on has been ordered by the wartime prices and trade board.

The order, in line with the board's program of simplification and standardization, leaves nine lines available for such purposes.

All cords for domestic purposes using outside coatings of rubber are eliminated, and braided cotton coverings will be used instead. Silk-covered cords are also eliminated, the board announced.

The saving of rubber will be substantial, the board said. In one line alone, rubber-jacketed cord used for portable lamps, about 27,000 pounds of heat-grade plantation rubber now can be diverted to war purposes. Such a quantity is sufficient to provide rubber tractors, rubber insulated wire and shock padding for 18 army tanks.

## Use Mobile Gas Room

Polish Spiesman Said Nazis Executed 1,000 Jews Every Day

A Polish spokesman said he had received reports that German occupation authorities using vacated Jewish chambers, had executed 1,000 Jews a day in Poland since last November. The reports said to Jews were executed at a time in the middle gas chambers. They said 700,000 Jews had been slain in Poland during the war, and the Germans threatened to exterminate every Jew in Europe before it is over.

Stone was used for telegraph poles in India before iron came into use. Wood cannot be used on account of white ants.

The 1939 tulips crop was on an estimated 2472

## Dr. Allan Roy Dease Has Daughter-in-Law Now



In the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, William Allan Dease, son of the famous doctor of the Dionne quintuplets, took himself a bride. She is the former Miss Marion Elizabeth Weymark, Glencoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William John Weymark of Shaunavon, Sask. Canon R. A. Armstrong performed the ceremony. Dr. Dease is pictured here with his daughter-in-law and son after the wedding. He gave the bride in marriage.

## Sweet Revenge

Nationals of European Countries Training in Canada Will Lead Invasion

When Canada's forces finally go into action in countries now in enemy hands, men who have been trained in Canada will be the vanguard. Maj. J. Leal, liaison officer for foreign forces training in Canada, said.

"Each day more preparations are being made for the revenge which will be helped upon the aggressor when the United Nations begin to march through Europe," Maj. Leal said, commenting on the part played in the Allied war effort by the nations represented at United Nations flag ceremonies on Parliament Hill.

Nationals of each of the United Nations now are training in Canada. Maj. Leal said, and recruiting is being carried out in the Dominion for the armies of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Free France, The Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Norway.

The Canadian government had made provision to aid other United Nations to train their nationals living in Canada.

Canada, Maj. Leal said, is preparing for the day of invasion of German occupied territory, the day when the occupied countries will march with the Canadian soldiers.

"They know our own country," he said. "They know and love the land. With them as guides and interpreters the Canadians and other British soldiers will be better able to organize the subjugated peoples into a solid front against the Axis."

## VITAMIN PICKS UP LIGHT

Vitamin A can be traced in fish tissue by means of ultra-violet light, says the annual report of the Canadian Fisheries Research Board. Because vitamin A is fluorescent it picks up the invisible ultra-violet light, translates the rays into visible light and thus betrays itself.

Antler calendars were made of stone and sometimes weighed 20 tons.

## Could Spare Three

Nigerian Chieftain Offers To Send Sons To Kill Hitler

A Nigerian chieftain has offered to send three of his sons, with the bow and arrows which his tribes still use, to Berlin to kill Adolf Hitler, the British war office announced.

"I have many sons," the chief told the British commander in the Nigerian zone of British West Africa. "I can easily spare three of them to put an end to the man who is causing so much trouble. They will kill him like any other jungle beast."

Buy War Savings Certificates.

## In All Nations

Can Be Found Many People Who Have Excellent Qualities

I, for one, like all foreigners, I do not pretend to like them all equally. I like the Americans best, and then the French, and then the Germans, and then the Italians, and then the Greeks, and so on through a long list. I do not dislike the Americans because they are boastful; I like them because they are warm-hearted. I do not dislike the French because they are bad-tempered; I like them because they are very intelligent. I do not like the Germans because they are suspicious and jealous; I like them because they are interesting companions. I do not dislike the Italians because they are theatrical; I like them because they sing when they eat vegetables. It is as silly to seek for the peculiar English qualities among foreigners as it would be to order eggs and bacon in a Persian. All this like and dislike business is beside the point. If I knew the Japanese (which I am glad to say I do not), I would certainly find among them some virtues to appreciate and admire; and that fact that I like German virtues even as I like Italian virtues does not mean that I would not sacrifice my property and my life rather than let the Nazi or the Fascist dictator triumph over the earth. —Harold Nicolson in The Spectator (London).

## This Modern War

Cannot Be Fought According To Orthodox Prejudices And Ideas

To win this war we must strip ourselves of all preconceived ideas and prejudices. The mind that refuses to march with events, whether it be in the Government, the service, or in responsible positions outside them, must be discarded. Orthodox methods and ways are no longer of any utility. Such methods could have won the war only if the war had followed the expected pattern. —London Daily Mail.

The Indian Ocean covers 29,000,000 square miles; the Atlantic, approximately 41,000,000 and the Pacific, nearly 69,000,000.

## Raid On Bremen Adds To Toll Of Mounting R.A.F. Fury



Two Canadian squadrons, paying their third deadly visit to Germany in five days, participated in the 500-plane foray of the R.A.F. which smashed Bremen June 9, attacked air fields and shipping, and left raging fires behind them. Here are pictured a few of the air crews of a recent main raid, showing high good humor on their safe return to their field.

## Closed For Duration

Chicago Grain Show Added To List Of Cancelled Fairs

The big annual fairs on this continent are closing down for the duration. The latest to announce suspension until the war is over is the great international grain show and livestock exposition at Chicago. Its record of 42 years will be broken this fall and there will be no new wheat, oat and other grain kings from Alberta or anywhere else this year.

Canada's biggest annual fair, Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition, was cancelled some weeks ago when the military authorities took over all its spacious grounds and buildings. The Royal Winter Fair of that city was called off last winter. Vancouver's annual fair also has been stopped.

The reason for suspension of the great Chicago show is the fact that every available form of transportation is needed urgently for the American war production effort. In similar national grain shows, trains and motor vehicles will affect the ordinary course of life more and more as the weeks pass. —Edmonton Journal.

## Propaganda Effort

145,000,000 Leaflets Showered On Occupied Territory

Brenden Bracken, minister of information, told the British House of Commons that during the first six months of 1942 the R.A.F. showered 145,000,000 leaflets on enemy and enemy-occupied territory.

One hundred and sixty-six different leaflets were dropped, with 61,000,000 copies falling on Germany, he added. Defending Britain's propaganda effort against attacks in common from both the right and the left, Mr. Bracken said: "Some of our leaflets show a singular lack of understanding of the real functions of the ministry of information. The ministry does not and will not try to control the press."

Mr. Bracken announced he has created a political warfare executive most to co-ordinate the work of the many diverse propaganda agencies. Under this scheme, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden makes the policy and Mr. Bracken administers it.

Mr. Bracken declared it is the largest and most trusted broadcasting instrument in the world, reaching 200,000,000 persons every week.

## Fatalistic Fighters

The Japanese Have No Monopoly On Shor Bravery

Despite considerable dunking of human bombs' and similar stories, the Japanese fighting man is supposed to have a fatalistic disregard for his own life. Asked about this characteristic of the enemy, Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman of the U.S.S. Lexington has replied: "They kept coming and we kept shooting them down."

There is, in other words, something a bit persistent about the Americans, too. Capt. Colin Kelly is one of a host who have proved that the Japanese have no monopoly on willingness to sacrifice.

From Russia Maurice Hindus has written of two trapped Russians on the Sebastopol front who fueled their last anti-tank grenade to their belts and threw themselves in front of advancing German tanks. Among United Nations fighting men, willingness to make such sacrifices results from no Japanese suicidal fanaticism. It grows from faith in a cause. —Chicago Post.

## Affects All Countries

War Can Never Be Confined To One Country Alone

Transportation's importance could be no better illustrated than by the fact that in Cuba there are at least 3,500,000 tons of sugar—approximately half this country's normal annual consumption—and it is possible that it will stay there because we cannot find ships to haul it. Even the methods of ferrying it to Gulf ports and then hauling it by rail to the east coast refineries is as inadequate as it is costly.

It seems the average ships available for the trade carries 3,500 tons. That would mean 1,000 round trips—a great many ships, when there is taken into account the time for loading and unloading, to say nothing of the delays and losses caused by submarines. And it is possible that Cuban planters, for lack of space to store a crop, will decrease their acreage and thus cause a secondary shortage. Thus war's effects pass from one dominion to another—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## PLANT DRUGS

War-time Scarcity Has Turned Attention To Cultivation Of Certain Plants

In a paper entitled "The Problem of Medicinal Plant Production During War-time" given before the recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, Dr. Harold Seneca, Associate Botanist, Division of Botany, Dominion Department of Agriculture, disclosed that the progress of the war has successfully eliminated more and more of the usual sources of plant drugs. Since the beginning of the war the Division of Botany has studied the possibilities of increasing the production of certain drug plants already being grown in Canada and of commencing the production of others.

Many plant drugs are used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, but only relatively few are absolutely essential to the practicing physician. Emphasis has been placed on the latter group.

Canada has the only native source of *Cassia Sagrada* in the British Empire, stated Dr. Seneca, and supplies an important part of the world demand for this valuable drug. The drug is obtained from the bark of the Cassia tree which grows in British Columbia. Surveys indicate that the number of trees has been rapidly diminishing due to wasteful methods of cutting. The province of British Columbia has now passed legislation protecting the tree and carefully regulating the methods of harvesting. Methods of growing the Cassia tree in plantations are being studied.

Digitalis, Belladonna and Henbane are other drugs important in war-time. There appears to be adequate supplies of these drugs in Canada for Digitalis purposes, available but there is a considerable demand for other species. Digitalis leaves seed supplies of this, as well as of Belladonna and Henbane, are very scarce and steps have been taken to increase supplies of these plants as soon as possible.

Ergot is a drug obtained from a fungus which grows as a parasite on rye and other grains and grasses. The amount of infested rye varies from year to year with weather conditions. The Government has prevented Canadian ergot being collected and offered for sale. Experiments are being conducted to determine whether ergot may be economically produced under controlled conditions.

In addition to the work on these few drug plants, important for war-time uses, many others are being grown experimentally and particular emphasis is being placed on the search for strains or varieties with higher drug potentials.

The general public should be warned, urged Dr. Seneca, that the growing and harvesting of drug plants is not a simple matter, taking requiring great care and technical skill if the product is to be of any value. Although prices of some products may now be high, the beginner cannot usually hope to receive large financial profits.

## SAVED THE LOVE

"Hi-Life," publication of Hendricks Field at Bishopton, Fla., tells about a letter received by the sweetheart of a soldier in the Pacific war zone. The letter had passed through the usual censor's routine in California. Opening the girl found a slip of paper on which was written: "Your boy friend still loves you, but he talks too much." "The slip was signed 'Censor'."

Rock so soft that it bends like wood is found not far from Brazil's deposits of diamonds, valued for their hardness.





## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at  
CARBON, ALBERTA  
Member Alberta Division Canadian  
Weekly Newspapers Association  
E. J. ROULEAU,  
Editor and Publisher

## LET US HAUL

## YOUR GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK

Charges are Reasonable

## CARBON TRANSPORT

J. I. MORTIMER, Prop.

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA  
REV. R. H. HINCHY, minister

CARBON:  
Preaching Service ..... 11:00 a.m.  
Sunday School ..... 12:10 p.m.  
BEISEKER:  
Sunday School ..... 11:00 a.m.  
Preaching Service ..... 3:00 p.m.  
IRRICANA:  
Preaching Service ..... 7:30 p.m.  
ALL ARE WELCOME

## GENERAL DRAYING—

## COAL HAULING

Soft Water Hauled

CHAS. PATTISON

## SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK BY TRUCK

Loads Picked Up Tuesdays

D. G. MURRAY

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

in CANADA

Parish of Christ Church, Carbon

The Rev. T. H. Chapman, R.D.

INCUMBENT

Organist, Miss Nora Atkinson

Assistant, Mr. H. M. Isaac

S. S. Supt. Mrs. E. Talbot

12:15 p.m. .... Sunday School

## LOOKING FORWARD

Regular mid-week services Wednes-  
day at 8 p.m. and Thursday at 8:30  
a.m.



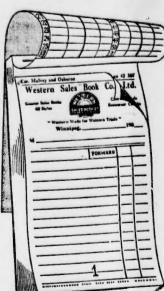
from YOUR GROCERY, DRUG AND  
TOBACCO STORES—ALSO RESTAURANTS  
BANKS AND POST OFFICES



Hitler's British publisher has accumulated some \$10,000 in royalties on "Mein Kampf". He solved the problem of what to do with the money by giving it to the Red Cross.

## ORDER YOUR

## Counter Check Books



FROM  
THE CARBON CHRONICLE

## BOY SCOUT NEWS NOTES

(continued from front page)

When the remainder went around, B. and I were out of luck—probably saved our lives anyway.

Tuesday we went to Drumheller for our annual. We drank lots of the water in the Pool and generally enjoyed ourselves. I like swimming—particularly to the bottom—but when the Ghost Leader, Jackie McGowan and David Rouleau are in as well, I like to head for the bank as the water comes like duck me too often. After the swim we turned the boys loose on Drumheller for a while before heading back to Camp. You should see Ralph and I standing on the corner by the Napier Theatre trying to keep tabs on the boys, our heads going round and round like a couple of cork screws. I found that keeping Tabs on Ralph an even worse chore.

That Tuesday was the ending of peace for the Camp. A number of boys bought tin whistles (flageolets) in Drumheller. They couldn't play them yet made the succeeding days hideous with the shrill shrieks, squeals and dying moans of the awful contraptions. One of the worst players was David Rouleau. I hope his father enjoys hearing him.

Wednesday was "Patrol Leaders" Day—the day upon which the Patrol Leaders were the Leaders, the Chiefs, the Kings, well—the bosses. Tuesday night they debated for about twenty minutes as to what time they would get everybody up in the morning. They eventually decided upon 7:00 a.m., and consequently were up next morning at 5:30 a.m. I believe the boys kind heartedly intended to let Ralph and I sleep on, but the racket they kicked up effectively prevented any such thing. Anyway, Ralph and I got up in time for breakfast and when it was over I found that my watch recorded 6:25 a.m. Ralph and I thought that we would sneak back to sleep, but

nothing doing. The P.L.'s made us work like a couple of slaves. What price dignity? Our beds were pulled to pieces anyway.

Thursday and Friday went by far too rapidly and the boys were feeling disappointed that the Camp was going to end so quickly, but Old Mother Nature took a hand, and by dropping a little liquid from the heavens made us stay put for another day. On the Friday Donald Gordon up-anchored and headed for Calgary. We missed him the same was an one missing any camper. However, our numbers didn't drop, as Cyril Hunt, our Troop Leader with the big grin, cycled down to stay over the week end. We soon found work for him to do. It beats all how easily you can find work to do in a camp. It's nearly as bad as being at home!

Saturday morning and afternoon it rained, and great was the wetness thereof. I should have gone for drinking water in the morning—I haul it to the camp in barrels in the truck from Mr. Archie McKinnon's well every second day. We didn't require any until Saturday evening, and, thinking that it would only be a shower I let matters ride. However, the rain descended and the creek ascended until I began wondering whether it would be possible to get any before we died of thirst. Anyway the rain stopped about 6:00 p.m. and we were off in the truck for—I say 'we' because I took every member of the camp to hold the back wheels down as the rain was very slippery. Except for having to haul loaded up a slope on the end of a rope, we had routine going. We looked up with water and started back. On one part of the trail the truck bounced a little, and the water spilling out of the barrel filled B.B.'s knee boots. I found that the hydraulic brakes wouldn't work because of mud and water in the brake bands. I tried the transmission brake and everything but the boys and the water stopped.

Other than the front end of the truck I heard a half strangled gubbing sound and quickly started the truck again so that they couldn't half kill me then and there.

Sunday we sunned ourselves, and dried everything that needed drying, including Baby Dumping and Delbert Moorhouse. Of all the young pups in the Camp, I honestly believe that Delbert Moorhouse was the 'impiet'. Always into mischief and always grinning when caught. The only Cub in camp, and when he's obedient, a good camper.

We had very few visitors this year, only three cars from outlying points. The reason being undoubtedly the tire shortage and gasoline rationing. Of the local inhabitants we saw lots and were very glad to have them. The boys certainly enjoyed having three girls visit them. Dennis Hunt and Stanley Prisyanski kept trying the girls but apparently were too bashful to speak to them!

Unfortunately we did not have either Hugh or Charlie McKinnon as regular campers this year as they both had to work. However, they visited us as often as they could. Jack Tarbut, their cousin, also of Dunphy camped with us, and was sworn in as a member towards the end of Camp. He had his right elbow fractured just before the camp, yet it didn't stop him from coming. We all autographed his cast before we came away. A good lad is Jack Tarbut—nearly as good as Ralph is.

There is just one member of the camp of whom I have said nothing so far, and that one is Jimmie Rouleau. Of him I considered that the less said the better. He started out one morning, dragging along another couple of boys to visit his neighbours. I warned him and then to be back by dinner time. When I was ready to tear my hair at about five o'clock, back they

came, full of alibis. They had hoed the farmer's garden, helped round up cows, made the hens lay eggs, and to cap it all they asked for a bucket so that they could go and milk a cow—and they got it and did milk the cow! Could you be annoyed with such a lad? I could, but somehow it didn't work.

Anyway, it was a swell camp, and the boys want me to thank Mr. Leo Halstead for helping us to get to the site, and to also thank Mr. Sid Gannings for helping us get back to Carbon again. For their first camp, the Coups, David Rouleau and Jack Tarbut showed promise of becoming excellent campers.

## Snicklefritz----



A man is content if he has somewhere to go at holiday time. A woman generally wants some wear to go in.

Sometimes a floating indebtedness gets heavy enough to sink.

Son: "Dad, what is bankruptcy?"

Father: "Bankruptcy, my son, is when you put your money in your hip pocket and let your creditors take your coat."

JG—Well, my little man, and how would you like your hair cut?"

Small Boy: "If you please, sir, just like father's, and don't forget the little round hole at the top where the head comes through."

Wife: "Dear, tomorrow is our wedding anniversary. Shall I kill the turkey?"

Hubby: "No, let him live. He didn't have anything to do with it."

Mr. Nagger: "It was a come-down for me when I married you."

Mr. Nagger: "Yeah; everybody said I took you off the shelf."

First Girl: "He told me I was so interesting—so beautiful."

Second Girl: "And you will trust yourself for life to a man who lays himself out to deceive you at the very beginning of your courtship?"

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## BUY IN CARBON

## FARM LABOR SHORTAGE

The farm labor shortage, which promises to become an acute problem, is the subject of much speculation at the moment among agricultural officials. Hon. D.B. MacMillan and his deputy, O.S. Longman, are at present in Ottawa conferring with federal officials and it is indicated that the labor problem will be included in their topics

for discussion. In Ottawa this week, Agriculture Minister Gardiner announced that \$100,000 had been set aside to assist provinces in organizing and transporting labor. That this will be required here is evident.

Australia's 1914-1919 war expenditure was \$1,450,000,000. Australia's 1942 war expenditure will be \$1,600,000,000.



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More scrap steel and iron is urgently needed for more ships, tanks, planes, guns and munitions. You are asked to do your part by turning in every available ounce of scrap metal from your farm.

In order to facilitate the systematic collection of scrap iron and steel in the three Prairie Provinces, the Western Salvage Limited, a Government Company, has completed arrangements with the following Western Canadian Elevators for collection and purchase of scrap iron and steel

Alberta Wheat Pool.

Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd.

North-West Line Elevator Association.

Saskatchewan Pool Elevators.

United Grain Growers Limited.

These Companies handle and purchase this material on behalf of the Government without cost to the Government, and without profit to themselves. Any monies received over and above the actual cost of handling will be donated to War Charities.

An Agent of one of the above named Elevator Companies has been appointed in your district as an official buyer on behalf of the Western Salvage Limited. The price to be paid by these Agents has been fixed by the Department of Munitions & Supply at \$7.00 per net ton at the elevator, for all forms of scrap iron and steel excluding: (a) Sheet tin of any kind; (b) Automobile bodies and fenders; (c) Stoves; and (d) Wooden attachments.

This price applies at any designated point in the Prairie Provinces.

Your contribution to the war effort and to war charities is simplified by this arrangement and it will be more effective inasmuch as you now can take your scrap metal to the Elevator designated in your district and obtain a receipt for it from the Agent.

Should you desire to donate your scrap to the war effort, then such receipt voucher can be endorsed by you, payable to the Voluntary Salvage Committee in your community. The Voluntary Salvage Committee will use such money for war charitable purposes.

Your contribution of scrap iron and steel is urgently needed NOW. Dig out every available ounce of scrap in your farm and take it to the Elevator Agent nearest you without delay. Canadian war industry needs it badly.

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